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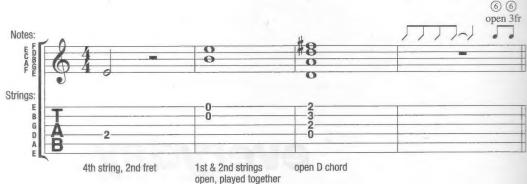
guitar tablature explained

Guitar music can be notated three different ways: on a musical stave, in tablature, and in rhythm slashes.

RHYTHM SLASHES are written above the stave. Strum chords in the rhythm indicated. Round noteheads indicate single notes.

THE MUSICAL STAVE shows pitches and rhythms and is divided by lines into bars. Pitches are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

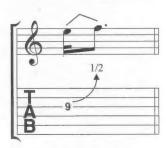
TABLATURE graphically represents the guitar fingerboard. Each horizontal line represents a string, and each number represents a fret.



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definitions for special guitar notation

SEMI-TONE BEND: Strike the note and bend up a semi-tone (1/2 step).



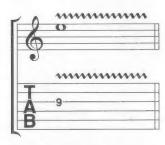
BEND & RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up as indicated, then release back to the original note.



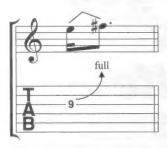
UNISON BEND: Strike the two notes simultaneously and bend the lower note up to the pitch of the higher.



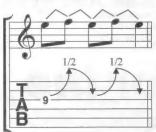
VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the fretting hand.



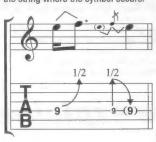
WHOLE-TONE BEND: Strike the note and bend up a whole-tone (whole step).



COMPOUND BEND & RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up and down in the rhythm indicated.



BEND & RESTRIKE: Strike the note and bend as indicated then restrike the string where the symbol occurs.



HAMMER-ON: Strike the first note with one finger, then sound the second note (on the same string) with another finger by fretting it without picking.



GRACE NOTE BEND: Strike the note and bend as indicated. Play the first note as quickly as possible.



PRE-BEND: Bend the note as indicated, then strike it.



BEND, HOLD AND RELEASE: Same as bend and release but hold the bend for the duration of the tie.



PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded, strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second note.



QUARTER-TONE BEND: Strike the note and bend up a 1/4 step.

D

E G



PRE-BEND & RELEASE: Bend the note as indicated. Strike it and release the note back to the original pitch.



BEND AND TAP: Bend the note as indicated and tap the higher fret while still holding the bend.



LEGATO SLIDE (GLISS): Strike the first note and then slide the same frethand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck.



NOTE: The speed of any bend is indicated by the music notation and tempo.

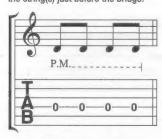
SHIFT SLIDE (GLISS & RESTRIKE): Same as legato slide, except the second note is struck.



MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing, and striking them with the pick hand.



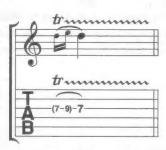
PALM MUTING: The note is partially muted by the pick hand lightly touching the string(s) just before the bridge.



SWEEP PICKING: Rhythmic downstroke and/or upstroke motion across the strings.



TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the notes indicated by continuously hammering on and pulling off.



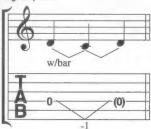
NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the fret-hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.



RAKE: Drag the pick across the strings indicated with a single motion.



VIBRATO DIVE BAR AND RETURN: Thepitch of the note or chord is dropped a specific number of steps (in rhythm) then returned to the original pitch.



TAPPING: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the pick-hand index or middle finger and pull off to the note fretted by the fret hand.



PINCH HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by adding the edge of the thumb or the tip of the index finger of the pick hand to the normal pick attack.



TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.



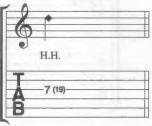
VIBRATO BAR SCOOP: Depress the bar just before striking the note, then quickly release the bar.



PICK SCRAPE: The edge of the pick is rubbed down (or up) the string, producing a scratchy sound.



HARP HARMONIC: The note is fretted normally and a harmonic is produced by gently resting the pick hand's index finger directly above the indicated fret (in brackets) while plucking the appropriate string.



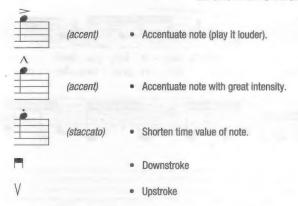
ARPEGGIATE: Play the notes of the chord indicated by quickly rolling them from bottom to top.



VIBRATO BAR DIP: Strike the note and then immediately drop a specific number of steps, then release back to the original pitch.



additional musical definitions



NOTE: Tablature numbers in brackets mean:

- 1. The note is sustained, but a new articulation (such as hammer on or slide) begins.
- 2. A note may be fretted but not necessarily played.

D.%. al Coda

D.C. al Fine

tacet



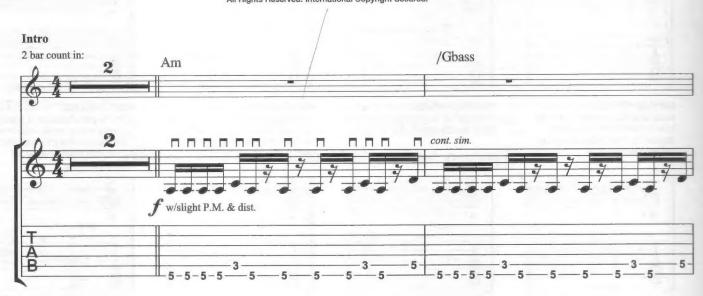
1. 2.

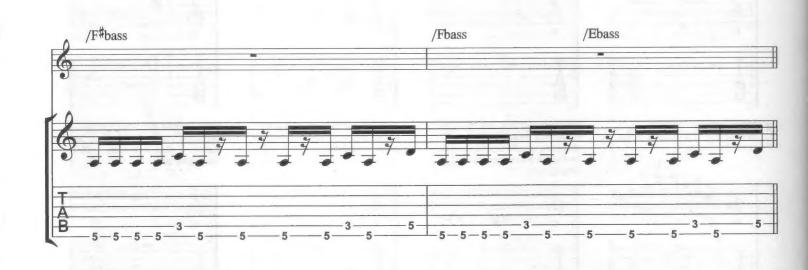
- Go back to the sign (%), then play until the bar marked To Coda ⊕ then skip to the section marked ⊕ Coda.
- Go back to the beginning of the song and play until the bar marked Fine.
- Instrument is silent (drops out).
- Repeat bars between signs.
- When a repeated section has different endings, play the first ending only the first time and the second ending only the second time.

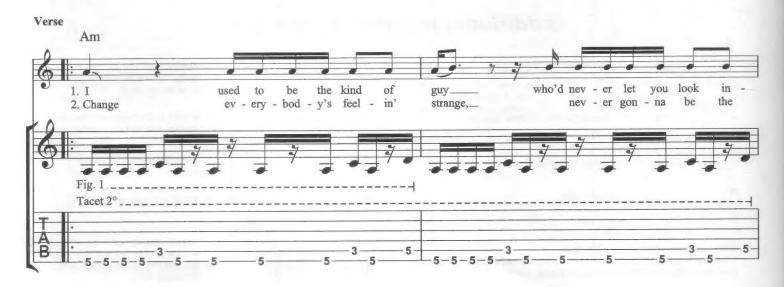
everyday

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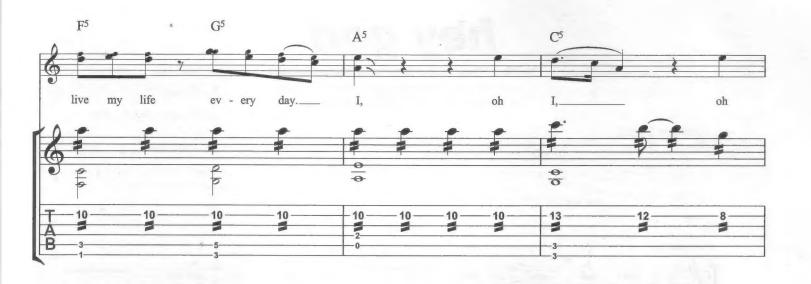
















hey god

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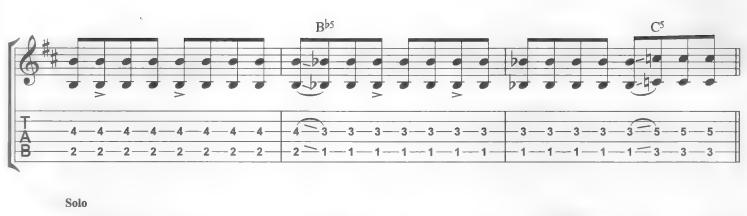




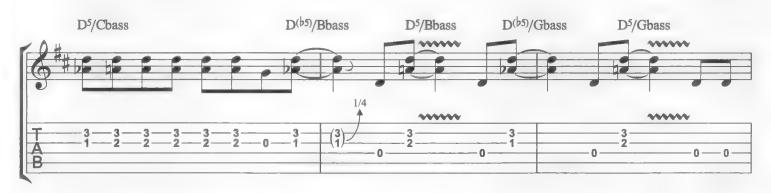


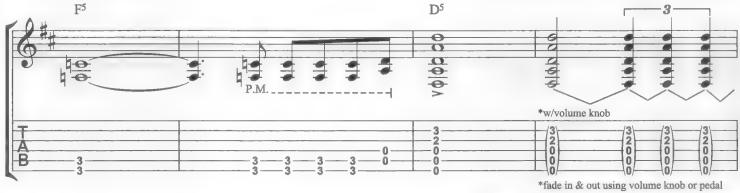


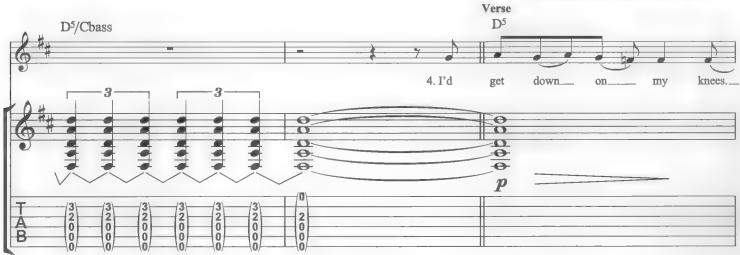


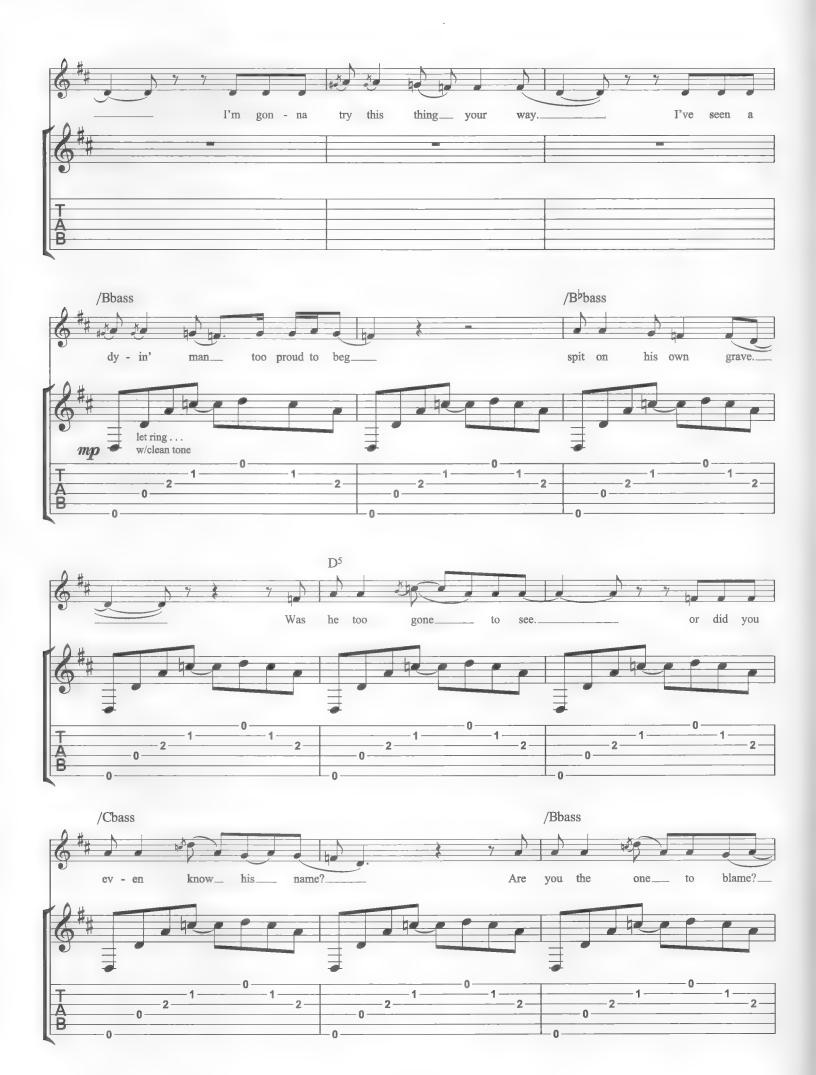




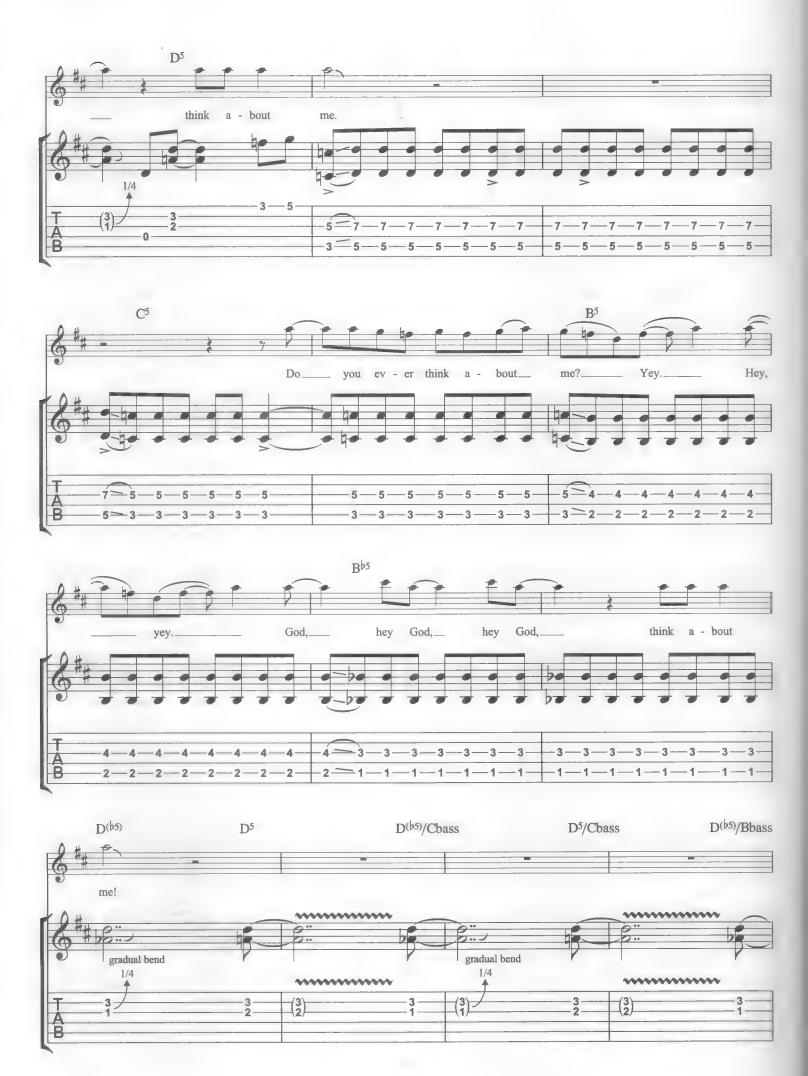


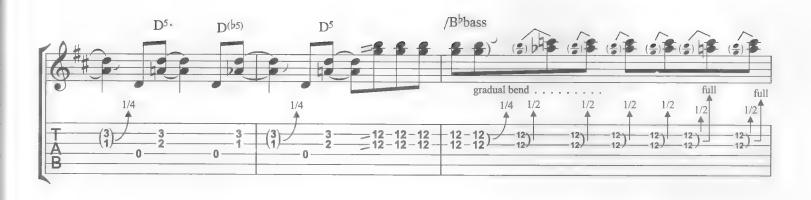


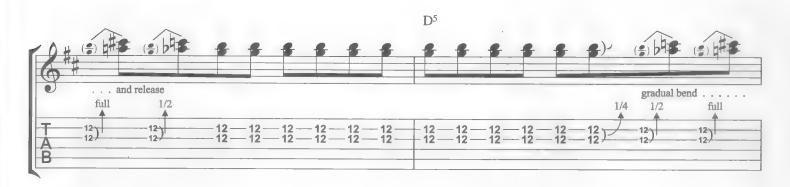


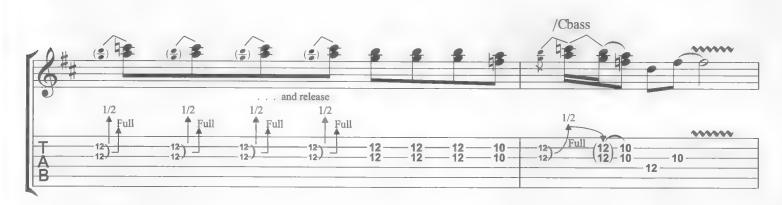


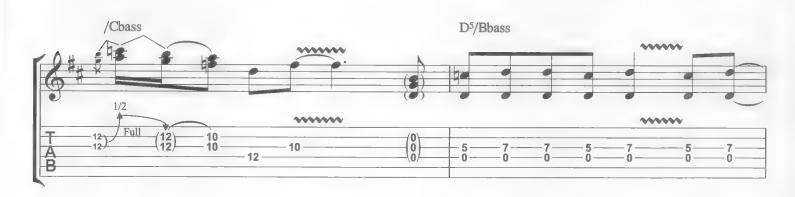


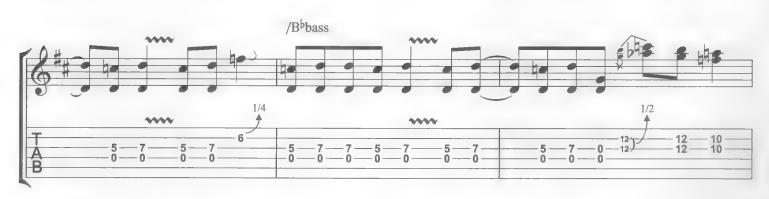


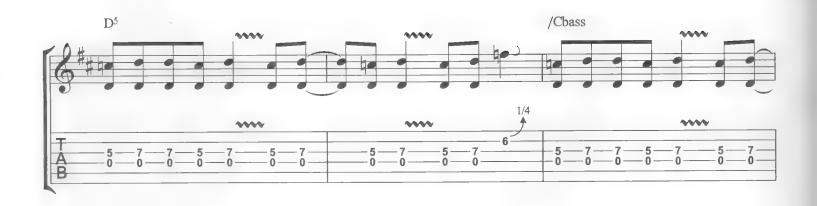


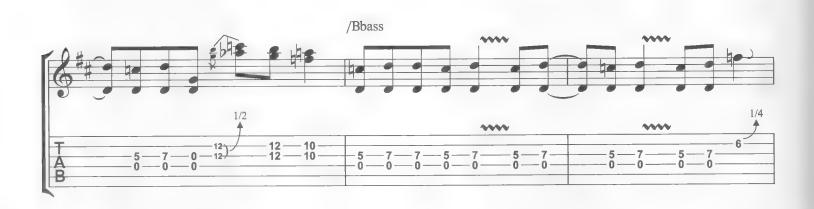


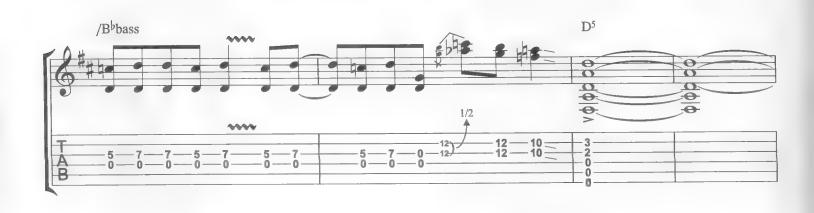


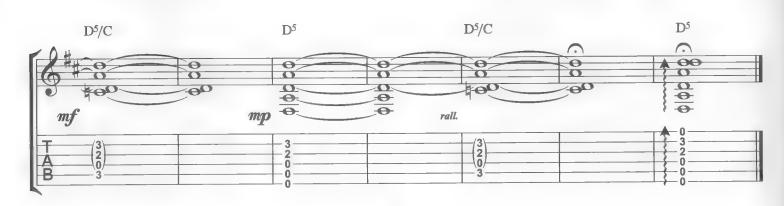












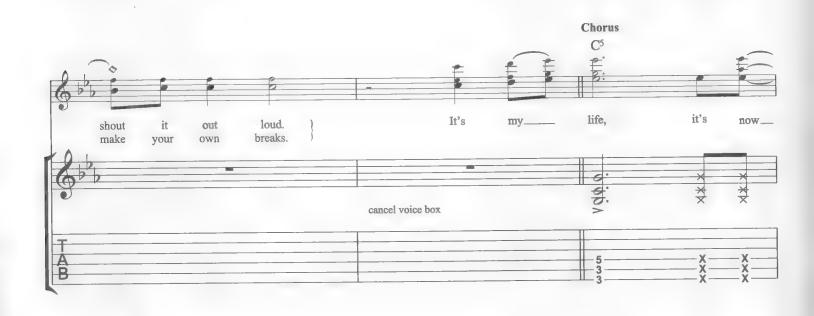
it's my life

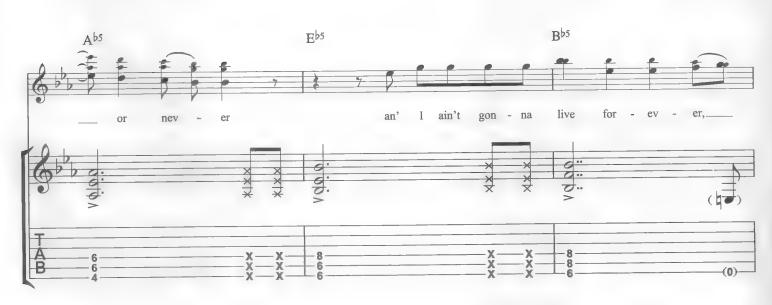
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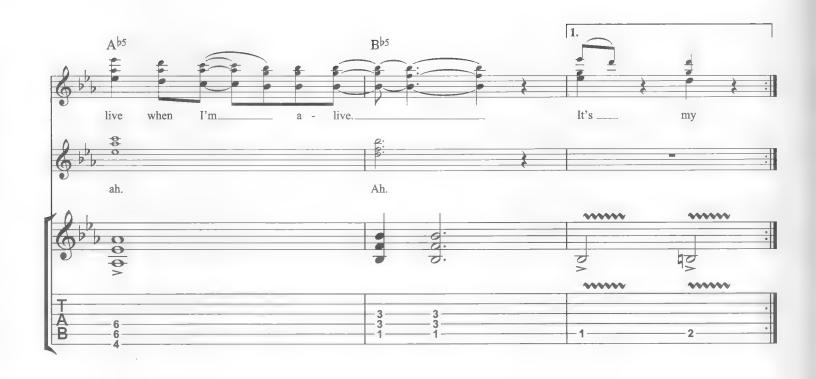


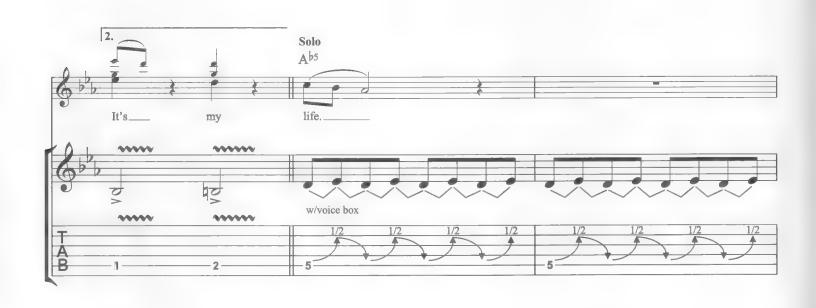






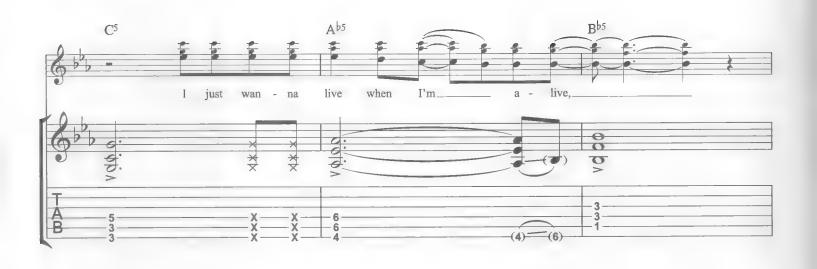


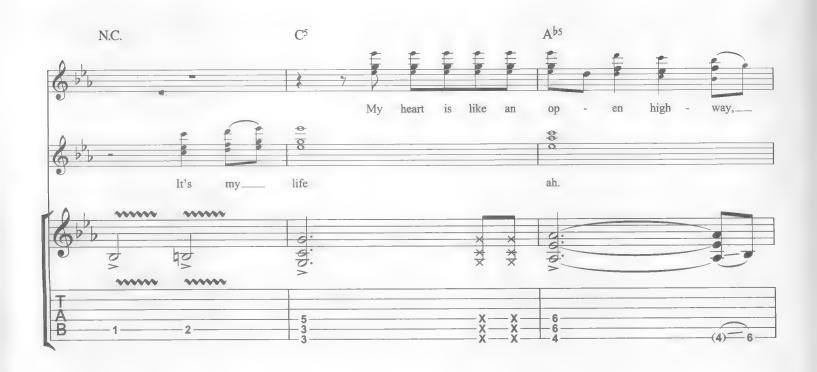


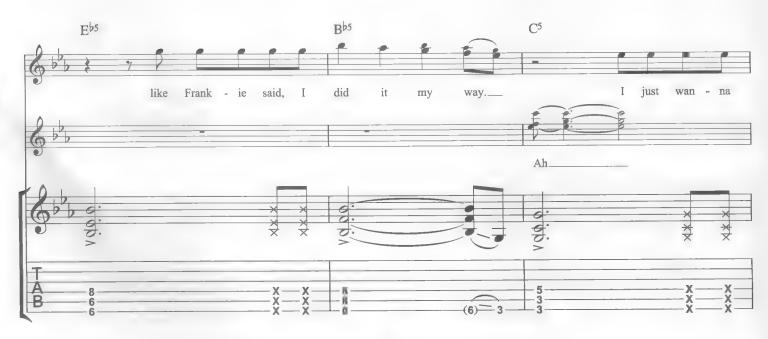














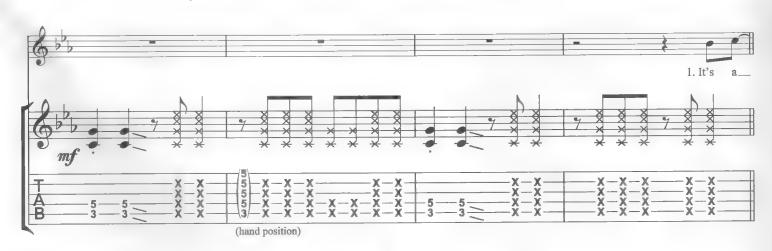
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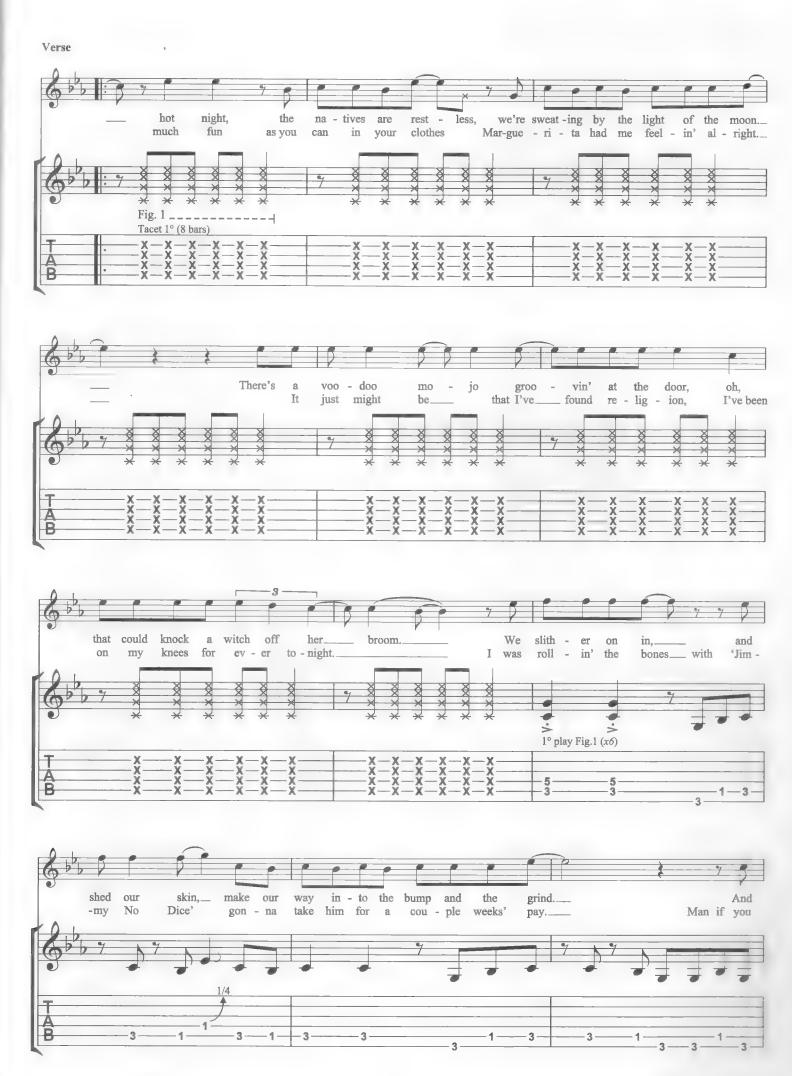
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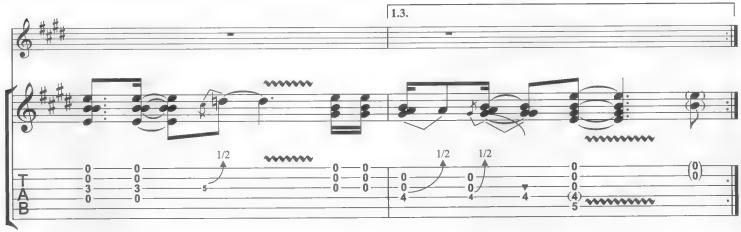
something for the pain

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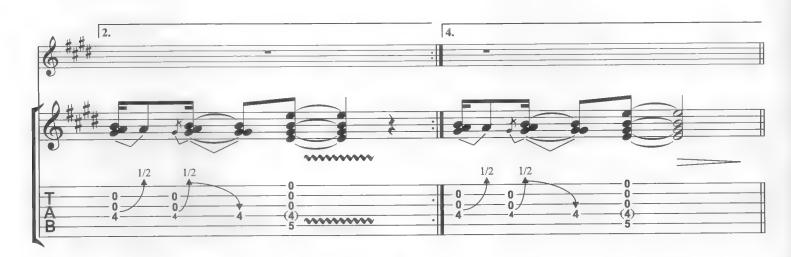
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Open E tuning $\bigcirc = E$ $(3) = G^{\sharp}$ $\mathfrak{S} = \mathbf{B}$ 2 = B4 = E(1) = EIntro 2 bar count in: (E⁵)7 let ring throughout 1/2 1/2 0 ŏ



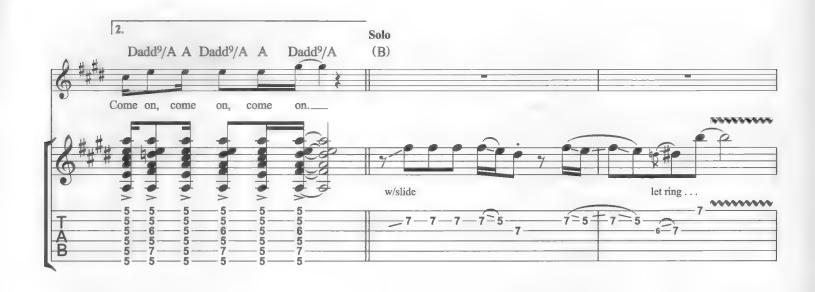
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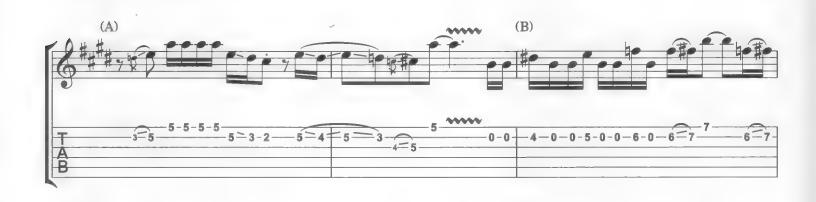


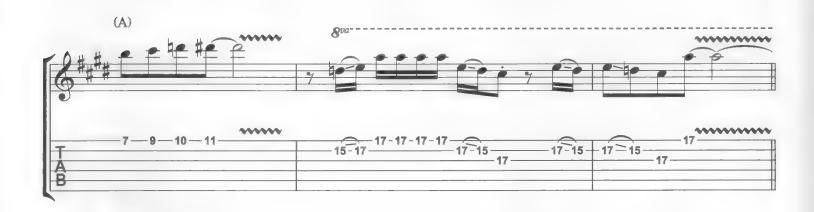




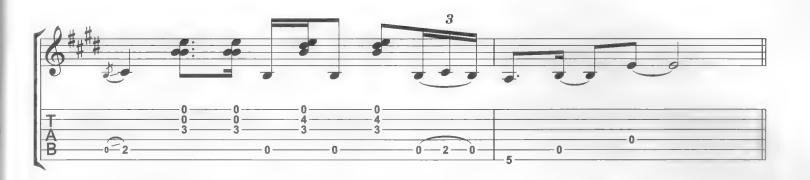








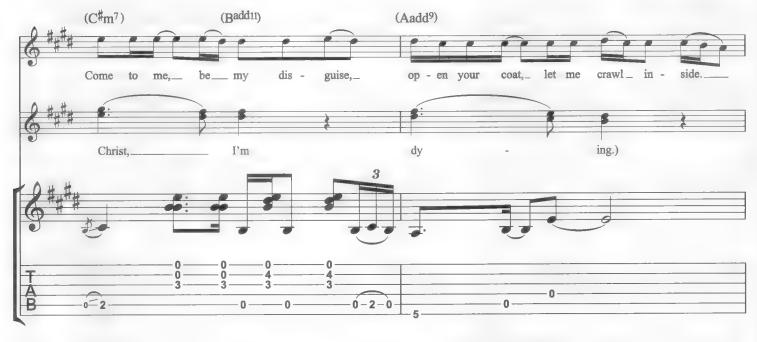






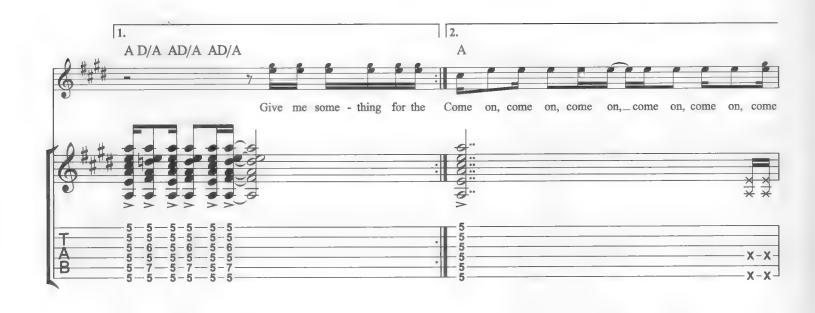


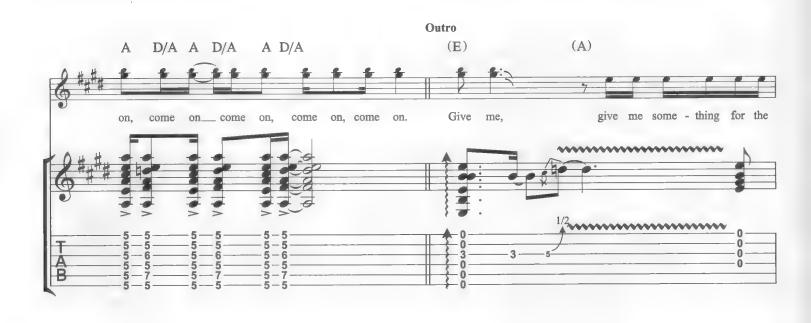




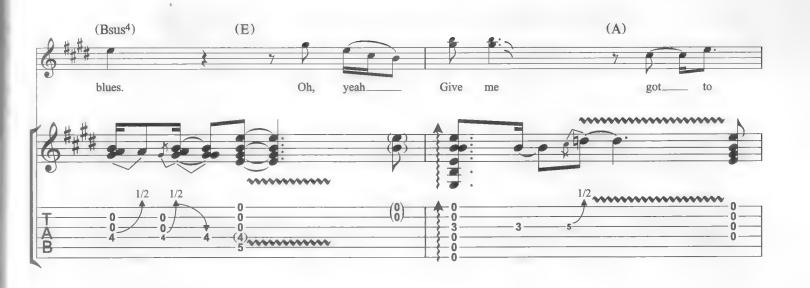




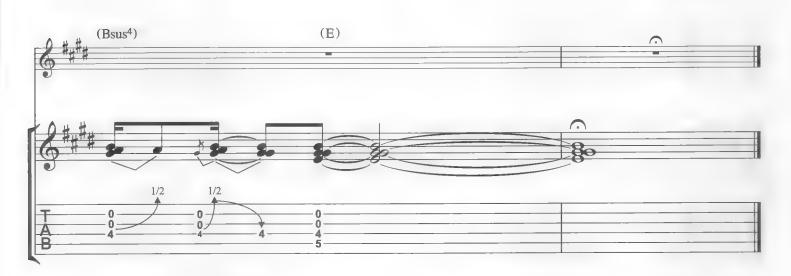












this ain't a love song

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